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Smith Urges Building Aid And End to Rent Gouging

Housing Situation Called
Menace to Health of
the City and Commer-
cial Welfare of State
Legislature Asked
For Relief at Once
Suspension of Dispos-
sess for Year Sought;
Tax Exemption for
New Buildings Needed

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Governor Smith declared to-night that the housing shortage was a menace to the health and welfare of the community and threatened the commercial and economic supremacy of the state.

This declaration was embodied in a special message to the Legislature which met here to-night in extraordinary session to consider the housing problem.

The Governor suggested that the Legislature immediately pass laws to meet the emergency. He grouped his recommendation into three parts:

Strengthening the so-called anti-profit laws passed by the Legislature last winter.

Would Aid Building
Laws to stimulate building construction.

Laws to provide for a permanent state housing policy.

He declared that the selfishness and greed on the part of a considerable number of landlords in New York has brought about indescribable confusion in the municipal courts and that there were now pending before the courts more than 100,000 dispossession cases. He said that the Health Commissioner was authorized by the Legislature to make a study of the housing situation in which the courts have no choice—were menacing the health and welfare of the city.

The Governor charged that these practices of the profiteering landlords have caused the breaking up of families.

Real Payee Helpless
He said the decent and honest landlords could not and would not object to the profiteering landlords.

He said the profiteering landlords were so entrenched among the people that they were helpless to deal with him.

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He said that all cities in the state were affected by the housing shortage and quoted figures showing that in New York City alone there were 271,000 people in tenement houses.

He said that the state was turning down to make way for business buildings that were erected for dwelling purposes.

Mortgage Exemption Opposed
The Governor went on record against exempting incomes from mortgage taxes.

He said that the state income tax, holding that this proposal offered but little inducement for investors. He suggested that the state income tax of 1919 be amended so as to enable the state to raise money to lend their credit to home builders.

He suggested the extension of the credits of the state land bank as the best way for the state to administer the money. He said that some immediate relief could be obtained by the state selling or leasing land owned for the erection of dwellings.

He said that the proposal that the state adopt a permanent housing policy, the Governor declared that it was not a new departure. He said that such a policy would not be necessary, but that it was a large step toward the building of houses by the state, which has no tax on housing standards, not only to take care of the present emergency but with a view to the future. He recommended that a large community of 10,000 or more a local board be established charged with the duties of finding a solution for the local housing problem, the proposed state agency to coordinate these efforts, and to clear up the housing problem.

He said that the local boards would recommend legislation, like the local boards, would coordinate the efforts of the local boards.

The Governor said that a large portion of the population of the state was being forced back into houses of a standard below that which the people had accepted as a "decent American home."

As a means of making more money available for building purposes, the Governor suggested that savings banks and mutual insurance companies invest a greater portion of their incomes and surplus in bond and mortgage.

The charges made before the Lockwood committee at Albany, that the building material men had entered into a conspiracy to fix and maintain prices would be investigated by a special legislative committee, the Governor urged.

The Governor's Message
The Governor's message follows in part:

"I have exercised the power vested in me by the constitution to call the Legislature into extraordinary session because I am convinced that an emergency confronts the state and because I feel that we cannot wait until the regular session to find relief."

"In the period of reconstruction many problems have been pressing for solution which are not ordinary in their nature, but are the direct result of war conditions. None of them has so taxed the agencies of government as the question of proper housing facilities."

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Oath Given Socialists Declared To Be Illegal

Officials of the Board of Elections were surprised to read yesterday that Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, already had administered the oath of office to the five Socialists who were re-elected to the Assembly last week. If he had done so, they said, the oath was not administered according to the law, which provides that only elected members shall present themselves with their certificates of election to take the oath of office. The new Socialist Assemblymen, it was pointed out, scarcely could have obtained these documents yet, as the Board of Aldermen, which issues them as canvassers, will not meet for that purpose until to-day.

MacSwiney Said To Read Papers, Talk Great Deal

London Evening News Says
Lord Mayor's Condition Is
Different From Reports
of Weakness by Friends

Prisoner "Very Sulky"

Home Office Denies He Is
Being Fed; Declares Doc-
tors Would Know of Act

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Evening News to-night says that it learns from a trustworthy source that "the condition of the Lord Mayor of Cork differs from that given out by his friends, who report him extremely weak."

The newspaper says the hunger-striking Mayor slept most of the night, drank hot water and was able to sit up and be washed and assist in the operation, read newspapers and talk a great deal. The News said he was "very sulky."

LONDON, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The question whether Lord Mayor MacSwiney is being fed is answered by the Home Office with, "If he is we do not know it."

Physicians Would Know of Feeding
In this connection it is pointed out that it would be impossible for any one to administer nourishment without the attending physicians becoming aware of it, and, the government officials argue, if the doctors ascertained that the Lord Mayor was getting any food whatever the entire effects of his earlier starvation would be nullified.

The government physicians and government nurses have done everything they can think of to induce MacSwiney to eat, and if their efforts had met with any success, the officials say, they certainly would report it to the Home Office, which they have not done.

Although a little brighter this evening than he was in the morning, there is no material change in the Mayor's condition, according to a bulletin issued at 10 o'clock to-night by the Irish Self-Determination League. He is still conscious.

Mrs. MacSwiney said her husband was able to say a few words to her this afternoon.

Is Reported Very Weak
Mayor MacSwiney had a bad night and was very weak this morning, according to a bulletin issued by the Irish League. The bulletin said that Annie MacSwiney, his sister, had just left Brixton Prison and declared his condition was unchanged except for the weakness incident to his long fast.

In his report to the Home Office the physician at Brixton Prison reported that the Lord Mayor's condition was unchanged.

The case of the Lord Mayor, who today passed his thirty-ninth day of hunger strike, has dragged so long with such similarity in the reports from the bedside daily that most of the London papers confine their accounts to paragraphs, some on the inside pages.

Writes Message to Irishmen
Lord Mayor MacSwiney last night wrote a message to Irishmen throughout the world on behalf of himself and the hunger strikers in Cork jail. After mentioning for their sympathy and prayers, the Lord Mayor said, according to The London Times:

"If this cold-blooded murder is pushed through it will leave a stain on the conscience of the world, and a parallel (even in her history) and which nothing will ever efface. It will rise before the English people whenever they offer another people freedom of conscience."

The Governor said that a large portion of the population of the state was being forced back into houses of a standard below that which the people had accepted as a "decent American home."

As a means of making more money available for building purposes, the Governor suggested that savings banks and mutual insurance companies invest a greater portion of their incomes and surplus in bond and mortgage.

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5 Socialists Seated; New Ouster Fails

Resolution Offered by
Gilllette, on Behalf of
Cuvillier, Buried in
Committee on Judiciary

Sweet Gets Laugh;
'Quitter,' Says M'Cue

Republican Leaders Re-
fuse to Back Speaker
as Legislature Meets

From A Staff Correspondent
ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The five Socialists Assemblymen, August Claessens, Charles Solomon, Samuel De Witt, Louis Waldman and Samuel Orr, were permitted to take their seats to-night.

Speaker Sweet himself acknowledged their right to sit and to be heard, after reading a statement which had been handed to him by counsel for the Lusk Committee justifying the Lusk-Sweet ouster of last winter and the seating of all five to-night on the ground that changes in the Socialist constitution had purged the re-elected members of their former disqualification.

"Quitter!" shouted Assemblyman Martin G. McCue, of Tammany Hall, when Speaker Sweet finished and shut off any discussion by moving to adjourn.

Ouster Resolution Offered
The Cuvillier-Gilllette resolution, calling for the ouster of the five Socialist Assemblymen, was read. Majority Leader Adler killed it by having it referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Cuvillier objected to this action. "I ask for a slow roll call," said Louis Waldman, one of the Socialist Assemblymen.

"State your point of order," said Speaker Sweet in a voice little above a whisper.

It was an acknowledgment of the right of the five to sit and to be heard, but it was a rebuff to the Socialist demand for a slow roll call.

"I object," shouted Cuvillier. "You cannot recognize the gentleman. He is not a member of the Assembly."

"If the gentleman has taken his oath of office he is a member of the House, unless a majority of the members decide otherwise," said Speaker Sweet.

Adler asked that the Gilllette-Cuvillier resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"Slow roll call," demanded Cuvillier. "All in favor of a slow roll call, say rise," said Speaker Sweet. Only Cuvillier rose.

As they passed the sergeant-at-arms at the entrance he nodded to him and he returned the nod. They then marched to their seats, from which they were taken by the same official on the opening night of the regular session last winter.

Many Assemblymen walked over to their chairs and shook hands with them.

Five days before the five Socialists had presented themselves at the office of the Secretary of State, who swore them in.

During those eight hours Speaker Sweet, who had caused the expulsion of the five, had been expelling the five, but man after man, with few exceptions, told Sweet that they would not support him.

Cuvillier Plans to Act
Yet there were some of Sweet's supporters who busied themselves among the five Socialists.

The Socialists were not expelled at least something be staged to save the Speaker's face. But up to 8 o'clock no one could be found except Louis Cuvillier, the Assemblyman who had been expelled.

Failure of friends of Sweet to get a single Republican of prominence to act in support of the five Socialists, and the Republican leaders throughout the state that Sweet be left to look after himself, having taken it upon himself last winter to ouster the Socialists.

While it was generally agreed among the members that the Socialists would not be expelled, a number of Assemblymen of the Cuvillier type announced they would not let the occasion go by without starting a row.

Sweet May Issue Statement
"Has Sweet run out on himself?" asked Cuvillier before the session opened and when reports reached him that the Speaker had permitted himself to be expelled, he said:

"Well," added Cuvillier, "no matter what Sweet may do, I will try my best to defeat him."

Nicky, in Contempt,
Rides to Jail in Taxi

Chauffeur Told He Needn't
Wait; Arrested To Be Prison-
er Until He Answers Questions

Jules ("Nicky") Arnshteyn rode to Ludlow Street jail yesterday in a taxi. After he had paid the tariff the deputy from the United States marshal, who accompanied him, told the chauffeur he need not wait, for his passenger would be inside for some time.

Judge Martin T. Manton, who commences proceedings against him in court, was more explicit as to the duration of "Nicky's" stay in jail. He said it would be as long as he persisted in refusing to answer questions in the bankruptcy proceedings against him in defiance of an order of Judge Hand.

Arnshteyn yesterday again refused to answer the questions which Saul S. Myers, counsel for the surety companies, had been asking him since February. The defendant said he acted upon advice of counsel. Judge Manton thereupon signed papers for Arnshteyn's commitment, with the information that he could be released only by the payment of \$10,000.

"I suppose you are happy now that you have separated me from my wife and child and have finally succeeded in putting me in jail," Arnshteyn said.

William F. Fallon, Arnshteyn's counsel, will apply to the United States Supreme Court for bail pending an appeal.

Scottish Reds to Seize Mines, London Hears

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Extraordinary rumors are in circulation throughout Lanarkshire that the leaders of the Scottish Communist movement have planned a sensational coup to be sprung at Blantyre, eight miles southeast of Glasgow, says a dispatch to The Westminster Gazette from Hamilton, Scotland.

"It is asserted that the cashiers and officials have been bluntly told that seizure of the coal pits is imminent, and that it is proposed to establish a Soviet system of mining controls," the dispatch adds. "The authorities are not skeptical of the rumors, for they are not unkind of the unrecurrent at work."

Wilson Likely To Take Stump To Help Party

Politicians Believe Presi-
dent Will Break His
Retirement to Share in
Final Spurt of Campaign

Health Is Much Improved
Physicians Are Expected to
Limit Activities to Ad-
dresses in Washington

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Rumors that President Wilson before many weeks will emerge dramatically from his retirement for a brief but active participation in the Presidential campaign persist in well-informed quarters, in spite of efforts to prevent any premature announcements concerning his plans.

It was said a month ago that it was well within the realm of probabilities that the President, before the campaign would even like to make a speech in support of the Democratic ticket. There is good reason to believe that this suggestion is still being considered, and that the President himself, who has improved in health to an extent not generally known, is revolving the proposition in his mind.

Confident in his strength, the President has been making a tour through several states, although it is probable that if his physicians yield to the extent of permitting him to speak at all, they will insist, on the side of caution, that he confine himself to one or two addresses in Washington. Some of his advisers would prevent him from undertaking any such tour.

That the President several days ago received in person a delegation of officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which held a convention last week, indicates the extent to which he has overcome his sensitiveness to meeting people, and it is to be expected that from now on he will receive other visitors. His weight is nearly normal, and his appetite is good. He has been able to walk through the parks of the city with a glow to his cheeks and his conversation is animated by flashes of humor.

That the President is wrapped up in the outcome of the political campaign, particularly with regard to its effect on the League of Nations, is shown by the fact that within the last few days he has given his O. K. to a collection of "hints for Democratic speakers on the League of Nations and Democratic achievements," which was prepared in the White House office.

One of the most effective portions of the pamphlet is given up to a comparison of the League of Nations with the League of Nations, which was set up against the Constitution when it was up for ratification in 1917.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Despondent over the issuance of warrants charging him with embezzling nearly \$50,000, Biar Crohon, of Grand Rapids, president of the Great Western Hide Company, of Boston, took poison on the Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., streets, just before he docked here to-day and died half an hour later.

Crohon, who was known during the war as the "Hide King" through his dealings with the government, was arrested in Grand Rapids on a warrant issued in Boston, on complaint of the Anglo-South American Bank, a company of which he was president, and which was dealing with the International Trust Company, also of Boston.

PARIS, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Alexandre Millerand to-day agreed to be a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic to succeed President Deschanel, who has tendered his resignation.

M. Millerand formally announced his candidacy in a statement reiterating his declared policies. He expressed the belief that he could best serve as Premier, but if Parliament preferred him as President he would "not evade the call."

M. Millerand's decision came after an hour's conference with Aristide Briand, former Premier, who said at the conclusion of the meeting that he was working for Millerand and would ask his followers to work for him. While the Premier is the almost unanimous choice, there is strong opposition, even among his most fervent supporters, to his being elected President.

M. Briand probably will become Minister of Foreign Affairs, the war minister, M. Poincaré, ex-President Poincaré's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

There is strong opposition to M. Poincaré in the Chamber, but he is popular in the Senate.

Senators to Let Cox Fund Charge Drop

Kenyon Announces No
More 'Leads' Will Be Ta-
ken Up; Adjourn Satur-
day Till After Election

Wet Contributions
Subject to Inquiry
Carroll To Be Questioned
on Alleged Democratic
Canvass in New Jersey

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Senator W. S. Kenyon of Iowa, chairman of the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures, made it clear on his arrival here to-day that, while the committee is anxious to run down stories of irregularities in campaign funds, it will pay no further attention to "leads" of the kind furnished by Governor James M. Cox and his pre-convention campaign manager, Edmund H. Moore, the Ohio attorney.

It was suggested to Senator Kenyon in this connection that the reorganized German-American Alliance is taking an active part in the campaign. He took down the name of George Sylvester Viereck, head of the organization, but has not decided whether to summon the former editor of The Fatherland before the committee.

The committee is preparing to conclude its work. It will meet here Wednesday and suspend operations Saturday night until after the elections November 2, Senator Kenyon said.

Last-Minute Session Possible
There is a possibility, however, Mr. Kenyon added, of a two days' session of the committee immediately preceding the election in case circumstances at that time warrant it. This is regarded as a sort of warning to both Republican and Democratic managers that they may be called on the carpet at the last minute.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders are anxious to drop the investigation and give all their time to the campaign. Senator Kenyon, it develops, is anxious to get on the stump himself, and has decided to follow the course urged by his party associates.

"The committee will conclude its work for the present Saturday night," said Senator Kenyon. "The other members of the committee will go to the South Dakota campaign, as they will leave Sunday and will begin speaking in South Dakota Monday."

Senator Kenyon expects to go from South Dakota to Oklahoma. In fact he wants to devote the next month to speechmaking.

The committee's session here is to gather up the loose ends left at Chicago. Little more attention will be paid to the Cox charges. Only two witnesses are to be heard on this subject. They are William Barnes Jr., whose father, William Barnes Sr., is under fire, and William Boy Thompson, chairman of the Republican Ways and Means Committee.

Barnes to Explain Book
It is not expected that either of the two witnesses will make a new light on the Republican fund. It has been contended that the Barnes book has no connection with the Republican national campaign. The Albany boss is expected to prove that the book is a private enterprise.

As head of the Ways and Means Committee Thompson is supposed to know the facts of the case. The Republican Federation of Liquor Interests and also head of the National Retail Liquor Dealers of America.

Edward C. Stokes, chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Central Committee, is expected to appear.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and chairman of the Democratic National Finance Committee, is expected to appear.

Wet Contributions Sought
Carroll is the man who wrote letters to members of his New Jersey associations urging contributions of money to help Cox, saying that "Cox is a pronounced wet." Whether the committee will go further into the question of the wet help Cox remains to be determined. The Republicans have evinced no interest in the wet help over with. The proposed visit to

Powder Magazine Found In Bombed Houseboat

Fischer Will Be Sent to Sanatorium

Bomb-Warning Author
Agrees to Commitment,
Providing Police and
Not Family Make Move

After examinations by the police and the District Attorney had failed to shake his assertion that his premonition of the Wall Street disaster had "come to him from the air," Edwin P. Fischer, who sent numerous warnings of the catastrophe several days before its occurrence, was temporarily confined last night in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital. It was indicated that he would be committed to an institution as soon as arrangements are completed.

Immediately upon his arrival yesterday morning from Hamilton, Ont., where he had been detained at the instance of his brother-in-law, Robert A. Pope, of Forest Hills, L. I., Fischer was taken to police headquarters. Here he was greeted affectionately by his brother-in-law, who had met him in Canada last Friday night.

An examination conducted in the office of Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, the inspector afterward said, failed to shed any light on Fischer's surprising premonition of the bomb horror.

Predicts More Dire Things
After being briefly questioned by the chief inspector Fischer was interrogated by acting Inspector John Coughlin. All questions concerning his premonition or knowledge of the disaster drew the response that it was inspired.

"And," the prisoner admonished, "what will happen in the near future. I have a premonition of further dire things."

When taken to the District Attorney's office in the afternoon Fischer was examined at length by Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley. At the conclusion of the interrogation Mr. Talley made arrangements by which he was sent to Bellevue for the night. District Attorney Swann took the prisoner and his escorts, Detective Sergeants McCoy and O'Hara, to the institution in his own car.

Family to Select Sanatorium
It was said Fischer has agreed to be committed to an institution permanently, or pending an improvement in his mental condition, providing the proceedings be initiated by the police, but that he would resist any action begun by his family. The family has admitted that he is not a factor in the disaster, but that his relatives be permitted to designate the sanatorium. To this the police have agreed, he said.

All the officials concerned with the examinations of Fischer yesterday characterized him as "mentally unbalanced," and expressed the gravest anxiety over his condition. His knowledge of Thursday's bomb outrage, at the same time they acknowledge his specific fixing of date and place to be beyond their comprehension and admitted he is not a factor in the disaster, but that his relatives be permitted to designate the sanatorium. To this the police have agreed, he said.

The attitude of the miners indicates that they will advise a strike when the labor delegates meet to-morrow. The transport workers will meet the miners to-morrow, and the triple alliance of the three trades, including the railway men, will meet Wednesday to consider joint action. The strike notices expire Saturday, and the strike will begin Monday, unless there is a last hour settlement.

Arrangements already have been made to ration the country in the event of a strike. The Premier has announced their intention of closing without waiting for a coal shortage to develop, and a general strike of the country is predicted, following the actual stoppage of mining. The government is said to feel that the miners' position is weak, and that they will not resist clearly indicated orders to return to work, after abandoning their demand for a reduction in the domestic price of coal, evidently are determined to refuse further concessions.

How He Fixed Time
After the hearing in his office Mr. Talley said Fischer had insisted his premonition of the disaster was the result of an inspiration, but had offered an explanation of the manner in which he fixed the time of the catastrophe in advance. "After I felt the pain in my head and had the premonition of an impending disaster," he said.

Italian Workers Ordered
To Quit Occupied Plants

Confederation of Labor Issues
Instructions That Normal
Employment Be Resumed

ROME, Sept. 20.—The Messagero says to-day it learns that the General Confederation of Labor has ordered the workmen to leave seized plants and return to their normal employment. The confederation has guaranteed that order will be preserved, the newspaper adds.

Following a conference with the Minister of the Interior to-day, representatives of the confederation reached an agreement whereby the increase granted the workers should be retroactive to July 15. This, however, does not include salaries for the days the plants were occupied by the employees.

Giolitti's conference with the employers and workmen was prolonged chiefly owing to the difficulty of reaching an agreement whether workers guilty of attacks on property and persons during the occupation of the factories should be reinstated. After a long discussion the Premier proposed that all the workers be reinstated, but that accusations against any individuals should be taken under consideration by a commission composed of two representatives from each side. The employers strongly opposed this, but Signor Giolitti intimating that he would impose it, they submitted.

The arrears of wages to be paid from July 15 were also fixed, and it is expected the factories will be handed back to the masters to-morrow.

LOST? FOUND?
Did you lose something or were you a lucky finder of some valuable article? Insert a Lost and Found Ad. in to-morrow's Tribune. Telephone Beckman 3500.—Adv.

Injured in Explosion, Sues City for \$50,000

James O'Brien, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., filed notice of a claim yesterday in the Supreme Court for \$50,000 damages against the city of New York because of injuries sustained in the Wall Street explosion. It is the first action undertaken as a result of the explosion.

J. Milton Smith, Mr. O'Brien's attorney, said that he expected to file several other claims for other clients if Mr. O'Brien's action should be successful. It is his contention that city authorities received sufficient warning of the disaster to protect the public from injury.

The authorities in searching for the source of the explosive that caused the Wall Street disaster last Thursday, yesterday found three hundred pounds of smokeless powder in an abandoned houseboat at Plum Beach, L. I.

The cache was discovered by Sergeant James Gegan of the bomb squad, who went to the place with Inspector Henry Campbell, of the United States Bureau of Mines, on an anonymous "tip." According to Gegan, the houseboat appears to have been deserted for some time. How the powder got there is a mystery.

Explosive in Sticks